

Hydrological Modelling of Land Use and Climate Change Impact for Water Management in Twinned River Basins

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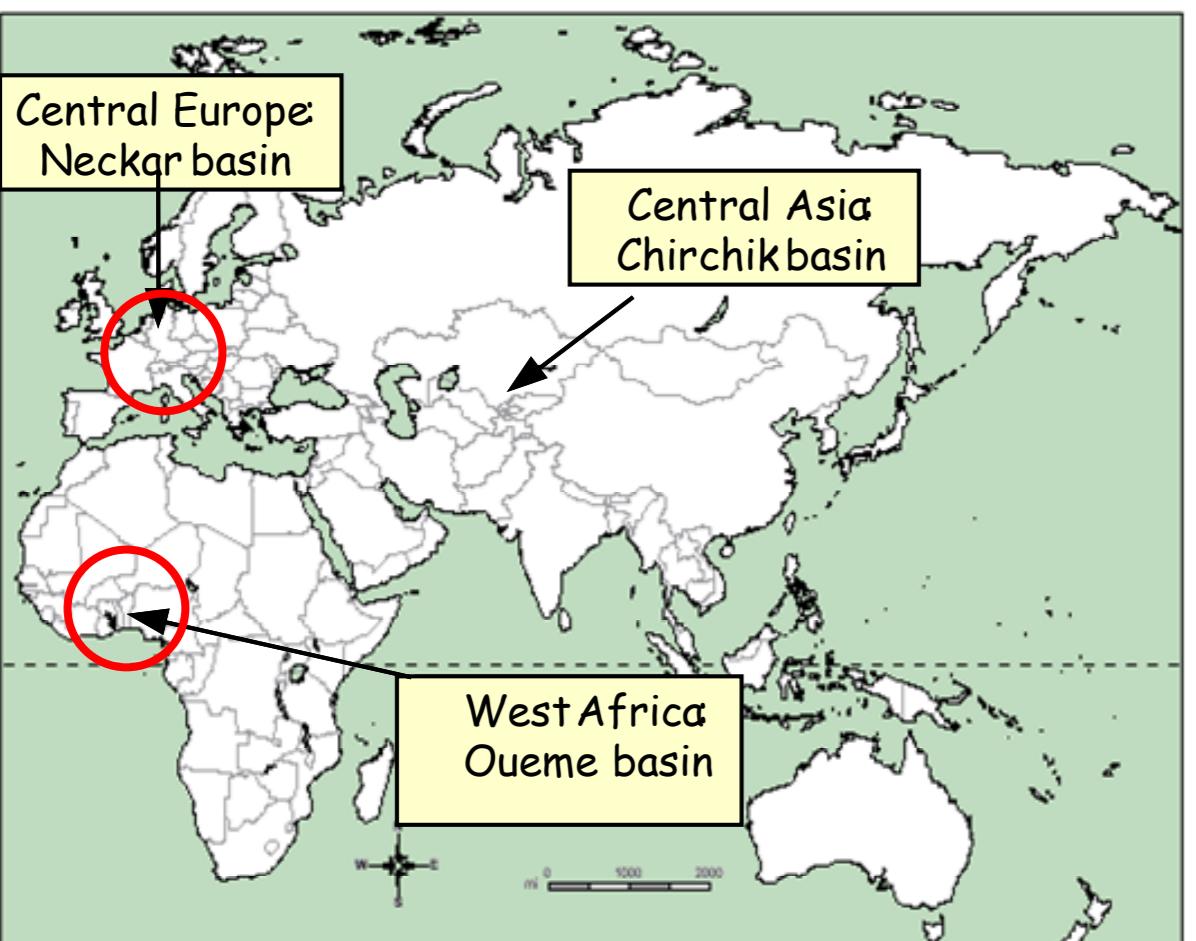


Fig. 1: Location of the project basins

Abstract: The project "RIVERTWIN" developed an integrated regional model for the strategic planning of water resources management in twinned river basins. The model simulates the impacts of climate and land use changes on the availability and quality of water resources. It was developed in the European Neckar basin with high data density, transferability to regions with low data availability was tested in the Ouémé basin in Benin. In cooperation with stakeholders, scenarios of land use and climate change were developed and the implications for integrated water resources management under the respective assumptions were assessed. As an example, the results of two climate and land use change scenarios for the Ouémé basin are presented.

1. The integrated regional model:

- links hydrologic, ecologic and economic models
- provides indicators for river basin management plans

2. The distributed HBV model:

- simulates discharge and groundwater recharge in high temporal and spatial resolution
- parameter regionalization using catchment attributes
- can integrate baseflow from a groundwater model

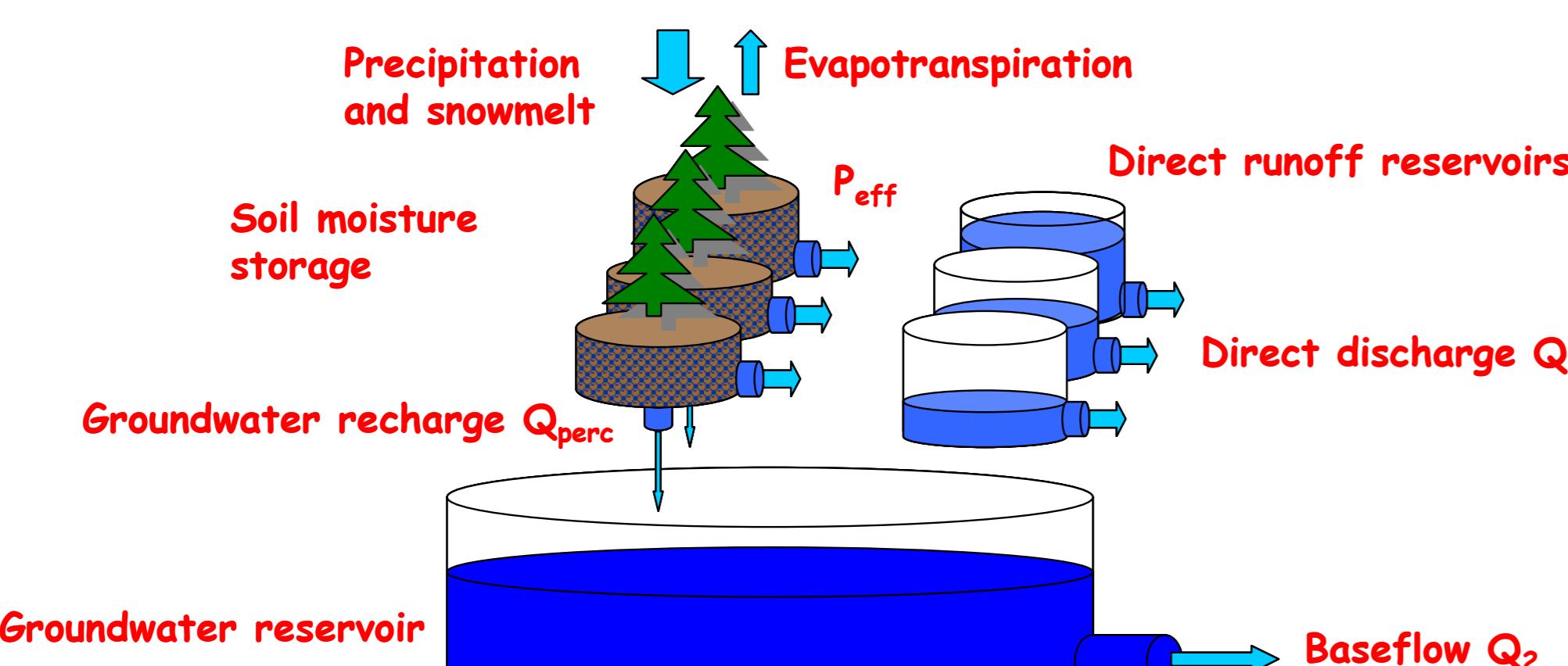


Fig. 3: Structure of the distributed HBV model

Regionalization using a combination of two conditions

$$\text{Lipschitz: } |p_i - p_j| \leq \sum_{k=1}^L |c_{ki} - c_{kj}| \cdot K_k$$

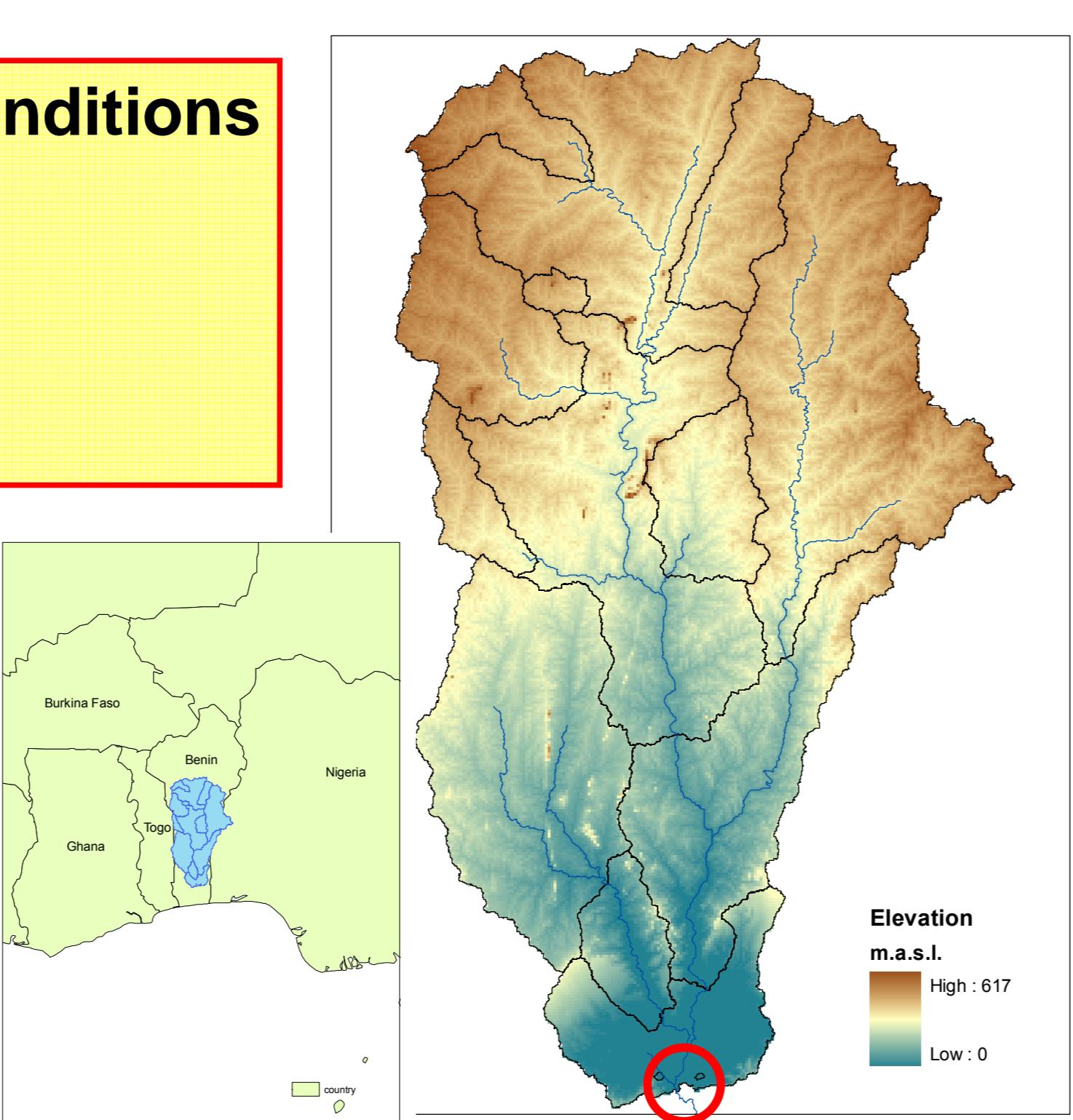
Monotony: if $(c_{ki} \leq c_{kj})$ for all k then $p_i \leq p_j$

p : model parameter, i, j : raster cells, c_k : cell properties

Tab. 2: Land use in the Ouémé basin [km²]

	2003	Sc. A	Sc. B
Forest	9 510	5 308	3 058
Savanna	19 350	10 799	6 222
Fields	16 303	25 893	35 005
Plantations	1 349	3 982	2 277
Settlement	281	960	865

Fig. 4: Location and topography of the Ouémé basin in Benin and the outlet at the gauge Bonou



Parameter	Regionalized by	Regression type
β	Hydraulic conductivity upper soil layer, permanent wilting point	Logistic
k_{perc}	Log (bedrock hydraulic conductivity), hydraulic conductivity lower soil layer	Logistic
k_1	Flow time, land use	Linear
a	Land use, field capacity	Logistic
k_2	Log (bedrock hydraulic conductivity), area	Linear

Tab. 1: Regionalized parameters of the HBV model

3. Climate change scenarios

A stochastic weather generator based on the emission scenarios A2 and B2 for 2001 to 2031 was used to generate high resolution precipitation and temperature data. Compared to a control run both climate scenarios show an increase in temperature. Precipitation increases in the North but decreases in the South during the rainy season. The climate scenarios are still affected by a large uncertainty so results must be used with caution.

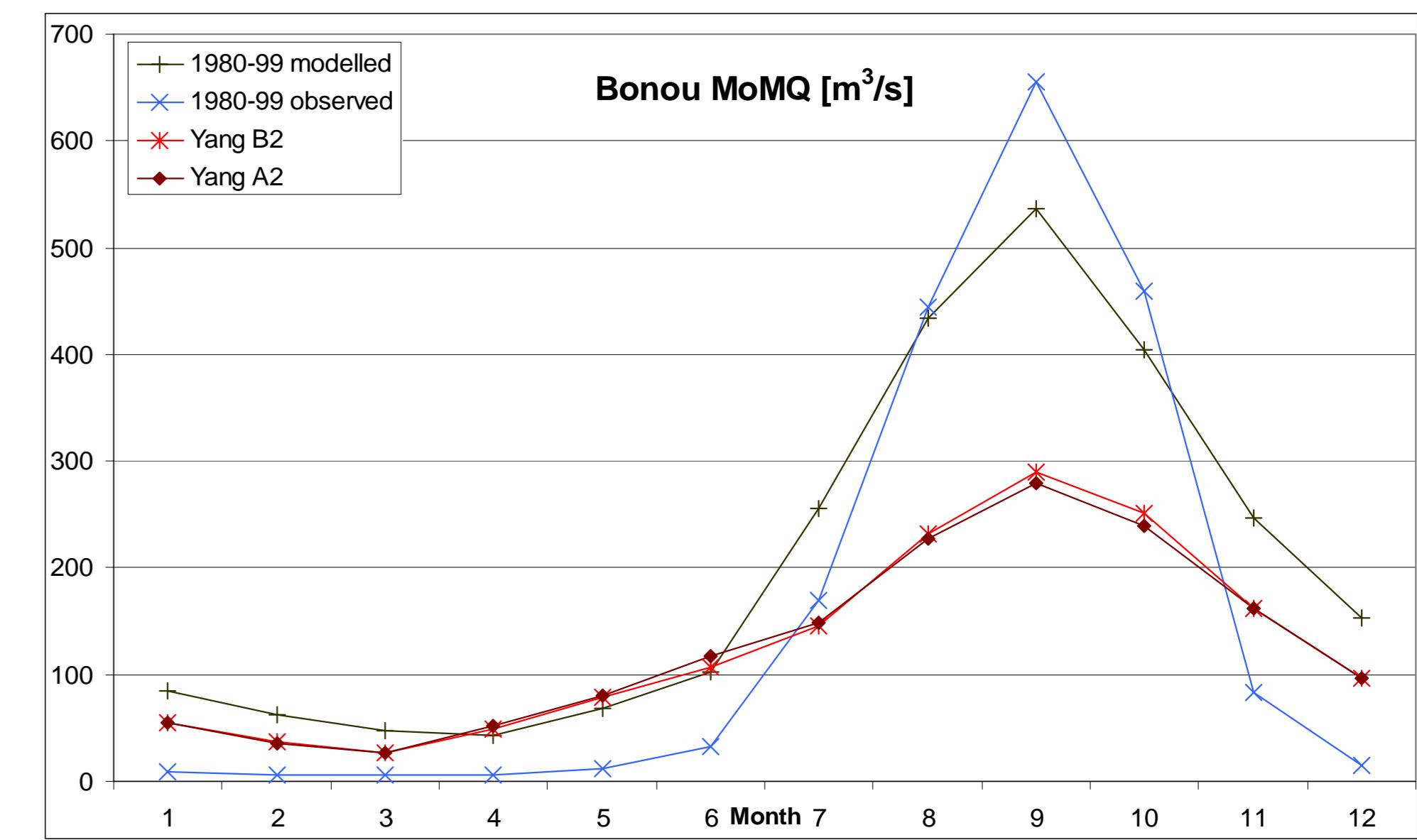


Fig. 5: Monthly mean discharge climate change scenarios

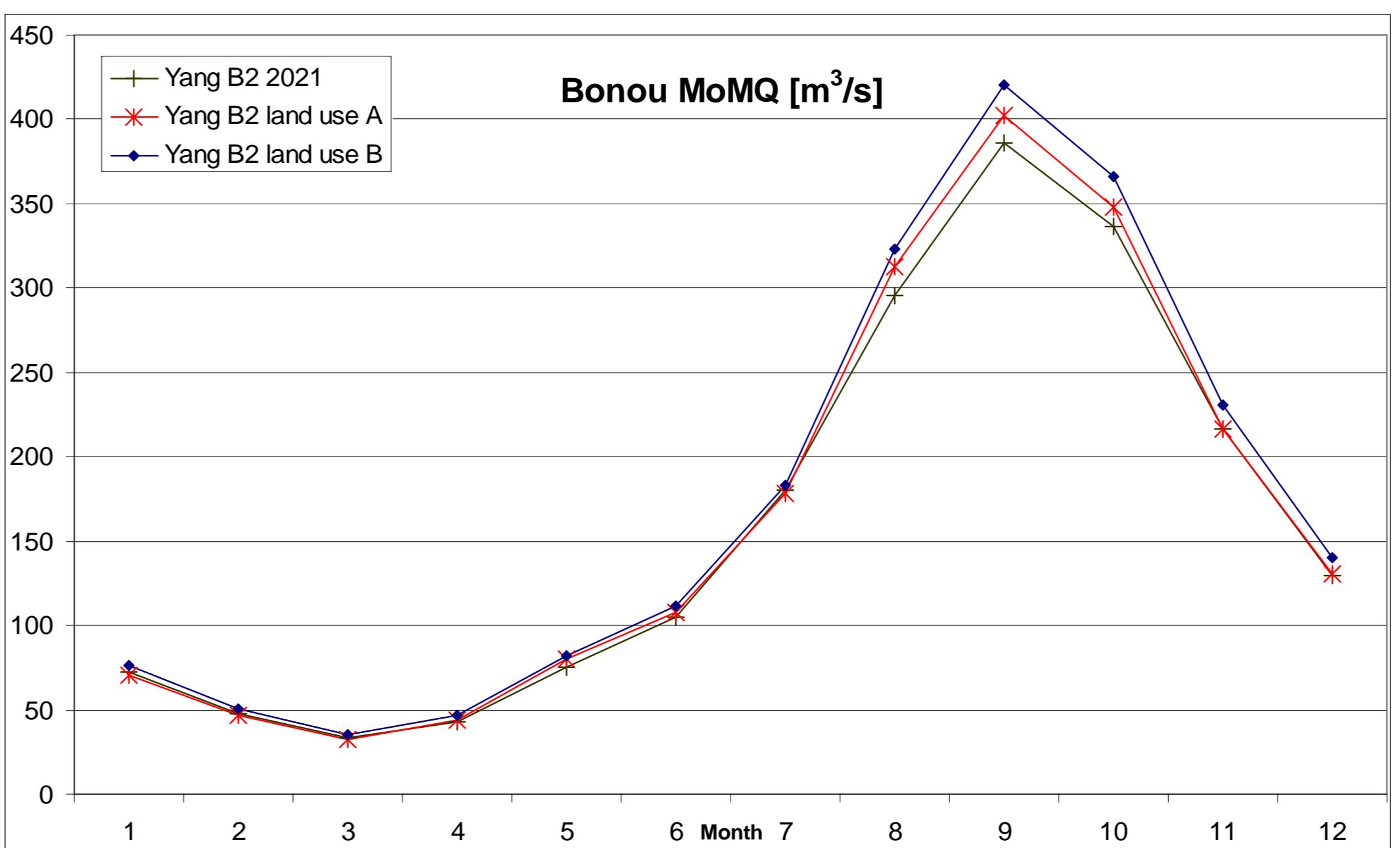
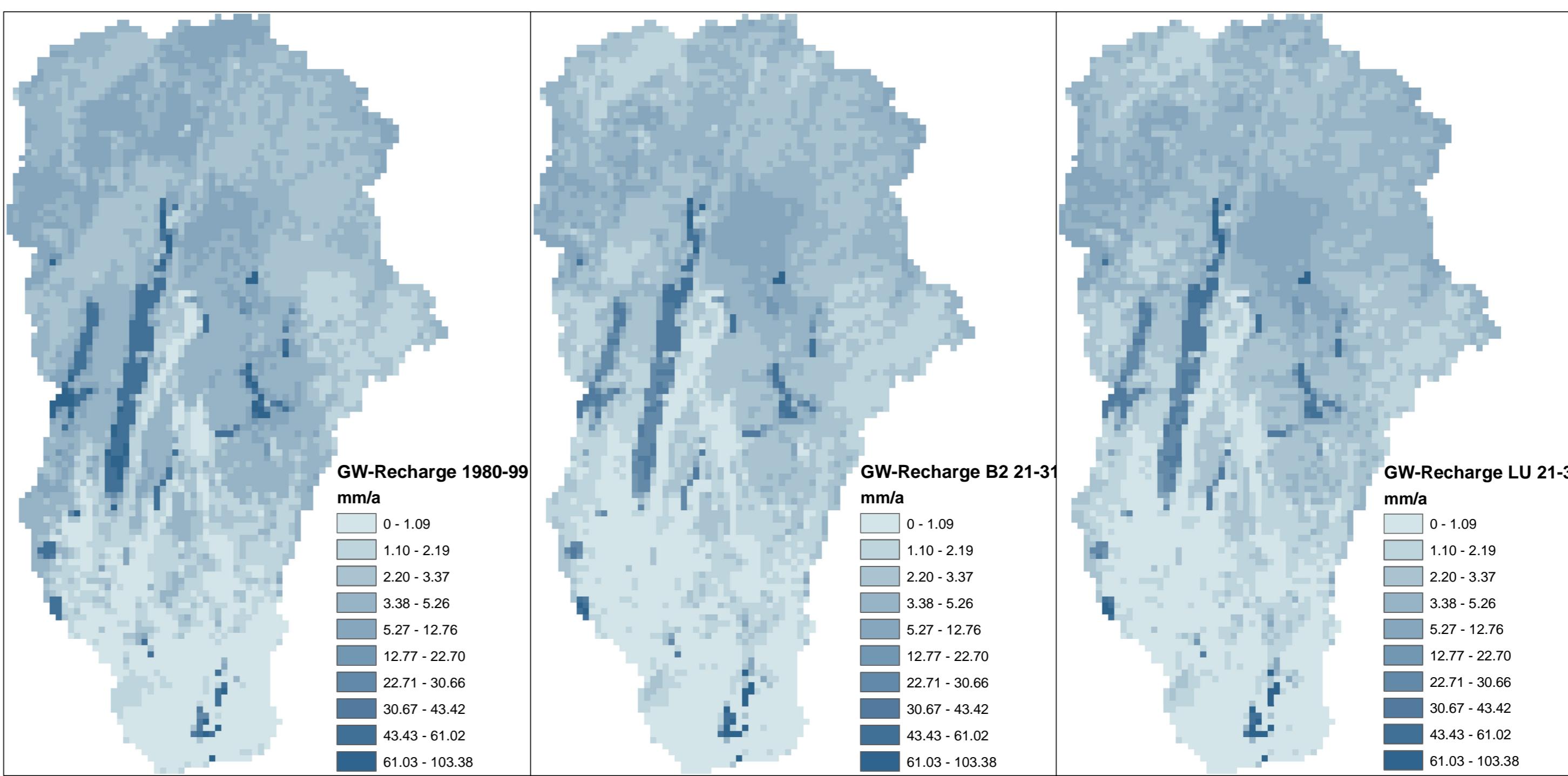


Fig. 6: Monthly mean discharge land use change scenarios



Conclusions:

- Integrated models can assist in estimating climate and land use change impacts on water resources
- Climate change could aggravate water scarcity in Benin

Fig. 7: Maps of mean annual groundwater recharge

Tab. 4: Groundwater recharge and mean discharge at Bonou from a reference period, one climate and two land use change scenarios

	1980-99	2001-2031	2021-2031	Land use A	Land use B
Discharge [m³/s]	202.95	126.50	157.14	164.12	172.23
GW-Recharge [mm]	5.6	3.4	4.3	4.5	4.7

J. Götzinger, J. Jagelke, R. Barthel and A. Bárdossy: Integration of water balance models in RIVERTWIN, in print, Advances in Geosciences

J. Götzinger and A. Bárdossy: Comparison of four regionalisation methods for a distributed hydrological model, in print, Journal of Hydrology

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